SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS of the *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE*.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was a laudable Cuſtom among former Ages to publiſh important Events at ſtated Periods, in order to keep up a perpetual Impreſſion of them upon the minds of the People. The Jews often recounted their Deliverance from Ægypt, with all the miraculous Circumſtances that attended it. Divine Providence has, in the Fulneſs of Time, vouchſafed to deliver the Inhabitants of the United States from Oppreſſion and Miſery, not leſs dreadful than Ægyptian Bondage, and in a Manner not much leſs miraculous. The Hiſtory of this glorious Event is to be ſeen in the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE *of the Congreſs, publiſhed on the 4th of July, 1776. Too much cannot be ſaid in Favour of this excellent Compoſition. It is to the true Whig what the Bible is to the true Chriſtian—it contains his Right to the fair Inheritance of true Liberty. It cannot be too much admired, nor too often read by every American. The Hiſtory of the War ſince the memorable 4th of July will ſerve as a Commentary upon it. Every Seſſion of Parliament has been marked with new Acts of Oppreſſion, and every Month with new Acts of Violence and Cruelty. In order to excite the good People of the United States to a Remembrance of their Birth into a world of Freedom, and to rouſe them to a Perſeverance in manly Exertions in Support of their Independence (founded in Juſtice, and hitherto maintained with Blood) you are requeſted to re-publiſh the Declaration of Independence in your next Paper.*

A. B. C.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the Courſe of human Events, it becomes neceſſary for one People to diſſolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume, among the Powers of the Earth, the ſeparate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's GOD entitle them, a decent Reſpect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they ſhould declare the Cauſes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold theſe Truths to be ſelf evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their CREATOR, with certain unalienable Rights, that among theſe are Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs.—That to ſecure theſe Rights, Governments are inſtituted among Men, deriving their juſt Powers from the Conſent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes deſtructive of theſe Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new Government, laying its Foundation on ſuch Principles, and organizing its Powers in ſuch Form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their Safety and Happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that Governments long eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient Cauſes; and accordingly all Experience hath ſhewn, that Mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while Evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the Forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long Train of Abuſes and Uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame Object, evinces a Deſign to reduce them under abſolute Deſpotiſm, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off ſuch Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the Neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former Syſtems of Government. The Hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Britain is a Hiſtory of repeated Injuries and Uſurpations, all having in direct Object the Eſtabliſhment of an abſolute Tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let Facts be ſubmitted to a candid World.

He has refuſed his Aſſent to Laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to paſs Laws of immediate and preſſing Importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their Operation till his Aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refuſed to paſs other Laws for the Accommodation of large Diſtricts of People, unleſs thoſe People would relinquiſh the Right of Repreſentation in the Legiſlature, a Right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legiſlative Bodies at Places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the Depoſitory of their public Records, for the ſole Purpoſe of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Meaſures.

He has diſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly Firmneſs his Invaſions on the Rights of the People.

He has refuſed for a long Time, after ſuch Diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the Legiſlative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exerciſe; the State remaining, in the mean Time, expoſed to all the Dangers of Invaſion from without, and Convulſions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of theſe States; for that Purpoſe obſtructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raiſing the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obſtructed the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by refuſing his Aſſent to Laws for eſtabliſhing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and ſent hither Swarms of Officers to harraſs our People, and eat out their Subſtance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Conſent of our Legiſlatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and ſuperior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a Juriſdiction foreign to our Conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Aſſent to their Acts of pretended Legiſlation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Puniſhment for any Murders which they ſhould commit on the Inhabitants of theſe States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For impoſing Taxes on us without our Conſent:

For depriving us, in many Caſes, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For tranſporting us beyond Seas, to be tried for pretended Offences:

For aboliſhing the free Syſtem of Engliſh Laws in a neighbouring Province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an Example and fit Inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute Rule into theſe Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with Power to legiſlate for us in all Caſes whatſoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection, and waging War againſt us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coaſts, burnt our Towns, and deſtroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, tranſporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Deſolation and Tyranny, already begun with Circumſtances of Cruelty and Perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has conſtrained our Fellow-Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms againſt their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themſelves by their Hands.

He has excited domeſtic Inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers the mercileſs Indian Savages, whoſe known Rule of Warfare is, an undiſtinguiſhed Deſtruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

In Every Stage of theſe Oppreſſions we have petitioned for Redreſs in the moſt humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been anſwered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whoſe Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our Britiſh Brethren. We have warned them, from Time to Time, of Attempts by their Legiſlature to extend an unwarrantable Juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumſtances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Juſtice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to diſavow theſe Uſurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connexions and Correſpondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Juſtice and of Conſanguinity. We muſt, therefore, acquieſce in the Neceſſity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the Reſt of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of theſe Colonies, ſolemnly Publiſh and Declare, That theſe United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are abſolved from all Allegiance to the Britiſh Crown, and that all political Connexion between them and the State of Great-Britain is and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, eſtabliſh Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our *Lives*, our *Fortunes*, and our *ſacred Honour*.

By Order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the 19th inſtant, Three valuable *Plantations*, adjoining each other on Octarara creek, part in Cheſter and part in Lancaſter counties, about a quarter of the whole is cleared, about fifty acres of very fine watered meadow is already made, and at leaſt ſeventy acres more may be made. There is on the place two good merchant mills and a ſaw mill, though one of them and twelve acres of land is now kept in poſſeſſion by a perſon that has no right to it, which would not have been the caſe had not this war ſtopt all courſes of law and juſtice. The farm, houſes, fences, &c. are all in good order. To prevent trouble, it will not be ſold for leſs than ſix thouſand pounds Continental money. For further particulars apply to John M'Pherſon on the premiſes, known by the name of Rural Bank.

RAN AWAY or were Stolen yeſterday, from Mr. William Willis's paſture, within a Mile of York-Town, Two HORSES, one a *bay*, fourteen and an half hands high, ſeven years old, a black mane and tail, both pretty long: He paces, canters and trots, and is a fine pad; not branded, nor diſtinguiſhed by any thing remarkable beyond the above deſcription. The other of a *cheſtnut*, of the Janus breed, which is eaſily diſcernable by any perſon acquainted with that family of horſes. A blaze in his face, long neck, rather low where it joins the withers; trots fine, paces ſlow, and is upon the whole a good figure of a horſe, eſpecially when under the ſaddle. Whoever will be ſo civil as to bring theſe horſes to Mr. Willis, to Major Nicholas, or to me in York, ſhall receive, *unqueſtioned*, THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

June 11. JOHN BANISTER.

At the BOARD of WAR,
York-Town, June 8, 1778.

BRIGADIER GENERAL M'INTOSH, appointed to the command of the *Weſtern* Department, gives this notice to all perſons belonging to the Eighth *Pennſylvania* Regiment, commanded by Colonel BROADHEAD, and the Thirteenth *Virginia* Regiment, commanded by Colonel RUSSEL, to repair, without delay, to *Fort-Pitt*, to which place theſe two Regiments are ordered to march immediately, for the protection of, and operations on, the *Weſtern* Frontiers. Every good ſoldier, who obeys this ſummons before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, ſhall be cordially received and well treated; but *whoever* engages in any other ſervice, or does not appear by that time, as this public notice deprives them of every excuſe, they may aſſure themſelves no pains will be ſpared to apprehend and puniſh them, with the utmoſt rigour, as *Deſerters*.

LACHLAN M'INTOSH, Brigadier-General.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newberry townſhip, York-county, on the 10th inſt. a bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, neither brand nor ear-mark to be ſeen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 12. 1778 FREDERICK HUMEL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newberry townſhip, York county, about three weeks ago, a three year old ſorrel mare colt, very remarkable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SHETTER.

TO BE SOLD.

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in the centre ſquare of York Town, with four rooms on each floor and convenient cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water in one of them; a good brick kitchen and a ſtable with ſtalls for five horſes: the whole being in good repair, and ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs.

Alſo a plantation, about ſix miles from York-Town, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Codorus and Shrewſbury townſhips, on a large branch of Codorus-creek, whereon are a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and other buildings, about 20 acres of watered meadow made and much more may be improved in the ſame manner, a ſmall bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a young orchard of the choiceſt grafted apple and pear-trees; the ſame being lately lett out on the ſhares to a tenant for 3 years.

Likewiſe a plantation in Weſtmoreland county, about ten miles beyond Ligonier, on both ſides the great road to Pittſburgh, containing 256 acres, and allowance, of patented land, capable of being made thereon 50 acres of meadow, ſome part of which is already cleared, and a houſe and ſome improvements thereon.

And likewiſe the one half of three tracts of warranted land, for which the purchaſe-money has been paid, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county aforeſaid, adjoining each other, on the waters of Crooked Creek; one of the ſaid tracts containing 289½ acres, with the uſual allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; another of ſaid tracts containing 320 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; and the third tract contains 310 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 40 acres of meadow. For terms of ſale, apply in York-Town, to

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

York Town, June 1, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the continental paſture, about a mile from town, a blooded bay HORSE, with the mark of a bayonet on his near ſhoulder, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and gallops well. Whoever finds ſaid horſe and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber in York, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM NICHOLLS, A. D. Q. M. G.

Alexandria, May 24, 1778.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, two well made likely Negroe men, one named Tom, the other Dick. Tom is about 30 years old, has loſt two of his upper teeth, and has ſeveral ſmall marks on his arm and ſhoulder. Dick is a ſhort well made fellow, about 24 years old, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on when they went away, ozenbrigs ſhirts and check trowſers; alſo a large knapſack and blankets. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes and delivers them to me in Alexandria, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL GRETTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to camp, as they have been there before.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE fit for the Furnace. Apply to

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town.

[illegible] ...NG is seen [illegible] ... and other w[illegible] ... fresh workmen have been [illegible] ... fitted out take in [illegible] ... hospital of St. Mandrie is going to be [illegible] ... all the preparations making in all our ports, it should seem as if we were at the eve of a war; but our accounts [illegible] ... these preparations are only to prevent the [illegible] ... from declaring against us, and if that nation keeps the same moderation it has hitherto, we shall still remain at peace.

Paris, Feb. 27. Our letters from Brest assure us, that they are arming in that port, with all diligence, as ships of war.

Berlin, Feb. 28. Preparations for war are continued here with more activity than before, since the arrival of a courier from Vienna. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who is actually at Potsdam, is to have the command of a considerable body of troops, in case of a war.

LONDON, February 23.

Copy of the Petition of the Gentlemen Freeholders, and others, of the county of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich, presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday last.

YOUR petitioners observe, with the utmost concern and surprise, that extraordinary endeavours are used in this county, and in many other parts of the kingdom, to raise men and money for his Majesty's service by free gifts and contributions, not given and granted in a parliamentary course, which unusual and strained efforts (concerning the very legality of which they conceive doubts may justly be entertained) while Parliament actually sits, and at a time when his Majesty is in apparent peace with all the powers in Europe, strongly indicate some violent distemper in the state, to which its ordinary powers and means of supply are not sufficient. We most humbly apprehend, that if a war with any of the neighbouring nations threatens to break out, nothing can give more encouragement to it than the taking such measures as tend to prove this kingdom to be as much exhausted in its strength, at the very commencement of foreign hostilities, as it has been at the close of the longest and most wasteful wars. Your petitioners have been also called upon, in a manner equally alarming, by persons of great power and rank in his Majesty's service, to raise men and money for supporting the constitutional authority of Great-Britain. We hope and trust, that constitutional authority is safe and well supported in the affections of a loyal and a free people; we know of no attack upon, or resistance to, the operation of the laws in this county, or in this kingdom; impaired, as we may be, in power or reputation abroad, we have, however, peace at home; but in the Thirteen once flourishing and obedient Colonies of Great-Britain, his Majesty has no authority or other government to be supported. A misrepresentation of our unhappy situation would be a mockery of our distress. An empire is lost. A great continent in arms is to be conquered or abandoned. One whole British army of veteran troops has surrendered prisoners of war to the sudden levies of a new nation; another, abandoning a province which had been over-run in the last campaign, and after two engagements in the field, successful without advantage, having marched out to take a view of an enemy posted in one of those places of inaccessible strength with which America abounds, has been compelled by necessity to march back to an open town, which they are obliged to fortify for winter quarters at an enormous expence; the Continent of America is, it seems, to be conquered by defeated and defensive armies. It is a project we cannot apprehend. Sixty thousand soldiers, a force of artillery (if we are to judge by the charge) such as never has been sent out of this kingdom, sixty thousand seamen voted, more than an hundred armed ships employed in this special service, an unheard-of expence in every sort of military supply, have, after three years struggle, brought things to such a state, that, instead of quieting our civil troubles, we are threatened with a foreign war, for which, after such an abundance (for we cannot call it profusion) of parliamentary grants increasing daily, and with the most exuberant recruiting funds, we are called upon to piece-out the deficiency of public wealth by private contribution. A nation of such power as this, reduced to such a state, must lose its reason and its feelings, together with its glory, if it could acquiesce in its condition. It is not in our choice to suppose that it can have happened without a fault somewhere; in the Generals and armies the fault cannot be; if their known and tried characters did not forbid all suspicions of them, yet his Majesty's most gracious speeches from the throne make it improper for us to entertain the least doubt of their courage and conduct; but his Majesty has not forbid us to entertain doubts of the wisdom, care and prudence, of those who conduct his affairs; and we trust, that the House of Commons, whose duty calls, and whose competence and constitution enables them to come to the bottom of those evils, will seriously enquire into the causes of our present calamitous situation, for we greatly fear that we, with the rest of your constituents, have been hitherto greatly deceived and deluded with regard to the nature, the cause, and the importance of the American troubles, as well as concerning the means of quieting them, both legal and coercive; else we should not have the misfortune to see acts of Parliament made, only to be sent back to be repealed; armies sent out to enforce them, only to be returned to us as prisoners under capitulation; and to speak with the filial confidence of free subjects, we plainly declare ourselves unwilling to commit any more of our national glory to attaint, and the persons of more of our countrymen to foreign hardships and perils, without any common human security that they shall not, by the same errors, be exposed to the same calamities and disgraces which many of those have fallen into who have already been sent forth. Without wise councill at home, we cannot have empire or reputation abroad. It is our duty to our Sovereign, to whose person and illustrious House we have ever borne the most distinguished and zealous attachment, which compels us to lay before this Honourable House this representation of his affairs. We shall ever be foremost in providing for every reasonable and useful supply for the public service; but we cannot make ourselves the instruments of any faction, or grant money as a test of our support of it; if the Colonies can be brought to obedience, we are convinced, by sad experience, it must be by wise and lenient councils, and by those in whom they have no experience of ill-will or incapacity, the one producing hatred, the other contempt. For our domestic protection, we most humbly conceive, that our constitutional militia, which his Majesty has been enabled to call out, is the most effective and least invidious defence; twelve entirely new [illegible] consisting of fifteen thousand Highlanders of the [illegible] part of the united kingdom, and of the towns of [illegible] and Liverpool, appointed during the sitting, [illegible]

[illegible] ... our finances, [illegible] ... military arrangement [illegible] ... to the above mentioned parts of the kingdom. We do therefore, with all [illegible] ... quiry into the true grounds and [illegible] ... civil war, that the best [illegible] ... it to a speedy termination, for [illegible] ... of concord and confidence to all the citizens of the British empire; to avert, if possible, a foreign war, or, if that be not possible, to take due care that rational, effectual, and becoming provision, in an orderly and parliamentary way, be made for our defence and safety. Under the accumulated distress of foreign and civil hostility, we throw ourselves with the most perfect reliance on the care and wisdom (never more called for than in the present exigency) of a British House of Commons; on them we rest the last hopes of a deserving, but, we fear, an injured, deceived, and endangered people.

March 11. Lord Mansfield did not appear in the House of Lords on Monday last. The Duke of Richmond expressed his surprise at the noble Lord's absence on the American bills; and particularly mentioned, that the noble Lord was the person who ferried us over the Rubicon, and therefore hoped he would now paddle us back.

Amongst the many melancholy truths that minority are every day furnishing to the public, on Monday last it came out in the House of Lords, in one of the speeches of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, that *twelve millions* of money were raised last war for the same premium that the present loan of *six millions* are to be raised.—Such is the *difference of Administration!*

Notwithstanding the boasted accounts we have had of the navy, *before the late enquiry into the state of the nation*, the fact is, we have so few frigates on the home service, not more than *eleven*, that our heavy men of war are sent on cruizes, and to protect the trade, &c. The consequence of this *wise arrangement*, at such a season of the year is, that the ships get damaged, and run much greater risques of being lost, than on long voyages, as was lately the case of the *Bienfaisant* and *Centaur*, the latter of which was obliged to throw 19 of her guns over board, and cut away her rigging off Ushant, to save herself from sinking.

It has been observed, both in print and in some conversations by *some kind of people*, that Lord North, on Friday last in the House of Commons, "gave a very promising and pleasing account of the stability of the resources of this nation; but if *common sense* won't prevent the public from relying on a Minister's word, particularly when that reliance may bring on their destruction, *common* and *recent experience* ought. This very minister, no longer ago than the introducing the present conciliatory bill, proved, *from his own words*, there was no *reliance on him*, at least on his *judgment*; for, notwithstanding he had been *bellowing for unconditional submission* ever since the beginning of this war; notwithstanding he had hoped every year would bring this about; he comes to the House, at the end of *three unsuccessful campaigns*, and acknowledges he has been mistaken in every thing. Can we reasonably then trust such a man in any thing? Or will it be a compensation to *eight millions of people*, when they are bankrupt and undone, that this man should come forward, and tell them, that he *thought* we were *in a flourishing way*.

Lord North, in the House of Commons on Friday, amongst the many advantages of the new loan, said, "He thought it but just and adviseable to give the subscribers such a bargain as might turn out a profitable one." But, unfortunately for his Lordship's prediction, no longer ago than yesterday, this very loan was negociating in the city at 1-eighth under par. After so recent an instance, it is a difficulty to decide which his Lordship excels most in, *fortune-telling* or *financiering*.

No wise legislator, at least in a free country, ever taxed the necessaries of nature, which *houses* are as much as food and raiment, but directed his imposts to the conveniencies and luxuries of life. At Athens, for instance, those who drew five hundred measures of liquid, or dry fruit, from their estates, paid a talent to the public; those who drew three hundred measures, paid half a talent; those who drew two hundred measures, paid ten minæ; and those of the fourth class paid nothing at all. This tax was fair, though it was not proportionable; if it did not follow the measure of people's property, it followed that of their wants. It was judged that every man had an equal share of what was *necessary for nature*; that whatsoever was *necessary for nature ought not to be taxed*; that to this succeeded the useful, which ought to be taxed, but *less than the superfluous*; and that the largeness of the taxes on what was superfluous prevented superfluity.

Chester Castle is ordered to be fitted up for the reception of American prisoners.

Extract of a letter from Thetford, in Norfolk, March 6.

"We have just learnt, that a rebellion is begun in this county. Eight hundred most determined men are already in arms, and more are hourly joining them. They seem determined to prevent any men being sent out of this county to America. The catch word among them is, "The American war in Norfolk." Some of the gentlemen who planned the scheme for opening a subscription for raising men for his Majesty's service, have been obliged to fly from their habitations. Should other counties follow their example, government will want their troops at home to preserve peace, instead of sending them to subdue the Americans. This is an alarming circumstance to us here; but I hope the popular gentlemen of this county will be able to quiet the insurgents, which they are endeavouring to do, without calling to their assistance the military power, for that would certainly make them desperate, and inflame them more against government."

Let those look to themselves, who have occasioned the [illegible] of the people, by [illegible] ... the manufactures and commerce of the nation [illegible] ... motives which have [illegible] ... Norfolk, may create [illegible] ... cannot endure the [illegible] ... them. They have not [illegible] ... fore will not take warning [illegible] ... and wickedness.

[illegible] ... Sunday is [illegible] ... public places of amusement [illegible] ... as will be the case this [illegible]

[illegible] ... that if Lord North does not [illegible] ... doing the business [illegible] ... enough yet. The Scotch, however, wish that such terms may be offered (and such Commissioners sent) that America will neither accept or receive, in hopes that the English will be foolish and weak enough to *fire* at, and renew the war with greater *fury*. They will then have the more time to enrich themselves, which they want, reduce this country into as beggarly a state as their own was the last reign, and afterwards *glory* at what they have done.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.

Tuesday last arrived at a safe port a prize ship, with upwards of 300 pipes of wine; she was bound from Madeira to Barbadoes, where she had but just anchored, when she was cut from her moorings by Capt. Bishop, in the privateer sloop BARTON of this port.

Capt. James Munro, in the privateer ship Blaze-Castle, of this port, has taken and sent into Martinico a brig from Scotland, laden with coal; also a brig from Ireland, with provisions, which is arrived at a safe port.

By advices from the West-Indies we learn, that the privateer ship Marlborough, Capt. Babcock, of this port, some time since landed a number of men on the island of Delos, on the coast of Africa, from whence he took a large quantity of valuable dry goods. He had taken a vessel laden with 140 tons of camwood, and 40 tons of rice; and a schooner (which was arrived at Martinico) with 8 chests of arms, 200 brass kettles, 9000 weight of tobacco, and 6 chests of beads; he also captured and destroyed a number of drogers on the coast.

TRENTON, June 3.

We are informed that on Wednesday morning last, a party of about seventy of the Greens from Sandy-Hook, landed near Major Kearney's, headed the mill-creek, Middletown-Point, and marched to Mr. John Burrows's, made him prisoner, burnt his mills and both his storehouses, all valuable buildings, besides a great deal of his furniture— Also took Lieut. Col. John Smock, Capt. Christopher Little, Mr. Joseph Wall, Capt. Jacob Covenhoven, and several other persons; killed—— Pearce and —— Van Brockle, and wounded another man mortally. Having completed these and several other barbarities, they precipitately returned the same morning to give an account of their abominable deeds to their bloody employers. A number of those gentry, we learn, were formerly inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

LANCASTER, June 10.

Almost all the shipping in the Delaware have passed New-Castle, on their way to sea. None remain at the city. It is said, that Lord Howe, who was with the fleet, urgent to put to sea, had required the masters of some few, which were behind the cheveaux de frise, to join him immediately. Certain it is, that great number of waggons, covered by a large part of the British army, were already on Cooper's Point, in New-Jersey, opposite the city, and all appearances indicated a speedy evacuation of Philadelphia. To get rid of the Americans in goal there, General Clinton, the Royal Commander, had adopted the expedient of dismissing them on parole, to receive an equal number from General Washington. If the immense quantities of military stores, merchandize, &c. which were lodged in the city, and which the British officers will doubtless wish to carry clear off, are considered, it will appear that they have been very diligent in so far advancing their preparations. A march across New-Jersey to Amboy, seems the only rout left for their army to take. To embarrass their passage, great numbers of militia have assembled. It is proposed to destroy the highways, remove bridges, and harrass their rear. It is said that General Clinton is mounting flat bottomed boats on carriages, to take with him. General Howe sailed for England above two weeks since. In this situation, it is reported, and with probability, that the Commissioners for conciliation are arrived at Philadelphia. How far this incident may retard the evacuation, time must show.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Valley Forge Camp, dated June 7, 1778.

"On the 4th instant was executed, *Thomas Shank*, convicted of being a spy. This unfortunate wretch had formerly been an officer in our service, and had been cashiered for mal-practices. It appeared by his own confession, that he after this went into Philadelphia, where he was employed by the infamous Galloway as one of his emissaries. He attempted to palliate his conduct, by pretending that he did not intend to return to Philadelphia: But his behaviour when apprehended, and many other circumstances, too plainly marked the villainy of his design."

YORK-TOWN, June 13.

In CONGRESS, June 6. 1778.

A Letter of the 27th of May from Lord Howe, and one of the 3d of June from General Clinton, at Philadelphia, accompanied with three acts of Parliament were read.—The letters are as follow:

SIR, *Philadelphia, May* 27, 1778.

HAVING, by a packet just arrived from Great-Britain, received the King's commands to transmit to the Congress, and the Commander in Chief of their troops, the copies of two acts, passed this session of Parliament, for quieting the disorders now subsisting in these Colonies, and preparing the way for the return of peace, I embrace the earliest opportunity to forward the inclosed copies of those acts, and of one other act relating to the government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, for the information of the Congress thereon; most sincerely hoping this communication will be productive of the desired good effects. I am, with due consideration, Sir, [illegible] most obedient Servant,

HOWE."

Henry Laurens, Esq; President of the Congress.

[illegible] *June* 3, 1778.

I [illegible] ... in Congress, and the Commander [illegible] ... printed copies of three [illegible] ... Parliament: Let me add my most [illegible] ... they may produce the desirable effect [illegible] ... I have the honour to be, Sir, [illegible] most obedient and Most humble Servant,

H. CLINTON."

[illegible] Mr. Wisner, [illegible] the Committee [illegible] answer to Lord Howe and [illegible]

The Committee, appointed to prepare answers to Lord Howe and Gen. Clinton's letters, brought in a draught, which was read and agreed to, as follows:

My Lord, *York-Town, June 6, 1778.*

I HAVE had the honour of laying your Lordship's letter of the 27th of May, with the acts of the British Parliament inclosed, before Congress; and I am instructed to acquaint your Lordship, that they have already expressed their sentiments upon bills, not essentially different from those acts, in a publication of the 22d of April last.

"Your Lordship may be assured, that when the King of Great-Britain shall be seriously disposed to put an end to the unprovoked and cruel war waged against these United States, Congress will readily attend to such terms of peace as may consist with the honour of independent nations, the interest of their constituents, and the sacred regard they mean to pay to treaties. I am, my Lord, with all due consideration,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
HENRY LAURENS,
Lord Howe. *President of Congress.*"

SIR, *York-Town, June 6, 1778.*

I HAVE had the honour of laying your letter of the 3d instant, with the acts of the British Parliament which came inclosed, before Congress; and I am instructed to acquaint you, Sir, that they have already expressed their sentiments upon bills, not essentially different from those acts, in a publication of the 22d of April last.

"Be assured, Sir, when the King of Great-Britain shall be seriously disposed to put an end to the unprovoked and cruel war waged against these United States, Congress will readily attend to such terms of peace as may consist with the honour of independent nations, the interest of their constituents, and the sacred regard they mean to pay to treaties. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, and
Most humble Servant,
HENRY LAURENS,
His Excellency *President of Congress.*"
Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Philad.

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sullivan to Congress, dated Providence, May 26, 1778.

"I beg leave to inform Congress, that in the night of the 24th instant about six or seven hundred of the British and Hessian troops at Rhode-Island embarked on board two ships of war, two tenders and about thirty flat bottomed boats, passed up the river, and landed before day between Warren and Poppasquash Point. At the appearance of daylight they marched in two bodies, one for Warren, and the other for the head of Kickemuet river, where were about 70 flat-bottomed boats and one of the State gallies. They burnt all the boats but twelve, and set fire to the galley, which was afterwards extinguished without having done much injury;---they then set fire to the meeting house at Warren, and to seven dwelling-houses, and retreated towards Bristol, where their ships had fallen down with the flat-bottomed boats to receive them.---They burnt in Bristol 22 houses, among which is Governor Bradford's. In their tour every species of cruelty was displayed---many of the inhabitants were taken and carried off---almost every house was plundered. They made no distinction between their friends and foes; some women, who had been long noted as their faithful friends, were compelled, by the bayonet, to stand while their buckles were taken from their shoes, their rings from their fingers, their handkerchiefs from their necks, &c. I received intelligence of the enemy's landing about eight o'clock,---the country was immediately notified---the troops from this place put in motion, and, lest an attempt might be intended upon this place or the western shore, some part of the militia was called in to guard the western shore and this place---the residue were ordered to march on toward the enemy;---all those from the Massachusetts were ordered to meet and oppose them. They assembled with great alacrity, and marched with much expedition. Col. Barton was sent on to muster what force he could on the road, to assist Col. Crarey's regiment, which was stationed at Bristol, and had got into the enemy's rear. Col. Barton, with Crarey's regiment and what force he had collected, amounting to near two hundred, attacked them in their retreat, and, I believe, did them considerable injury; the gallant Colonel was dangerously wounded in the action. I arrived on the ground about half past eleven o'clock; the troops from this place and a large body of militia were about 2 miles in the rear coming on, many of which had marched near 20 miles in less than four hours. When I came upon the ground their rear had embarked and been off near an hour. I know nothing of their loss; we had two or three killed, several wounded, and five taken.

I cannot help observing that the place for laying up the boats was very injudiciously chosen; I was about to move them when I first came to this post, but, upon examination, found not one of them would swim. I employed a number of carpenters to repair them, with a view of moving them up Taunton river, where they would have been safe; but before this could be effected they were destroyed. One of the State gallies, manned with thirteen men, was taken yesterday morning at Gardiner's Neck by one of the enemy's gallies, which rowed up to her in the night."

Extract of another letter from Major-General Sullivan to Congress, dated Providence, May 31, 1778.

"Nothing new has occurred in this quarter since my last, save that the enemy (who are lately very industrious in mischief) landed this morning at Tiverton before day, with a view of burning the mills, and some houses which were contiguous. They immediately set fire to an old mill and an old house, which stood near the place of their landing, and proceeded for the town to execute the plan, but were met at the bridge on Fall-River by 25 men, who prevented their crossing. They repeatedly endeavoured to cross the bridge, but were as often repulsed, and, after an engagement of an hour and an half, retired with precipitation to their boats, leaving one dead man and another mortally wounded behind them. From all accounts, they suffered much in the attempt; and in re-embarking, when they were returning, our forts at Bristol and Tiverton annoyed them much, particularly the former. A large galley came up to Bristol Ferry to cover them, but was by our cannon driven on shore, and so damaged, that at high water, finding she could not be got

"I beg you would make my remembrance to Mr. [illegible] and inform him of a melancholy event that happened ten days since, which I fear he is a great sufferer by. Captain Ambrose Wright's house in this town was set on fire, supposed to be by a little negroe boy he has in the house. Mrs. Wright, with her child, with difficulty escaped the flames; not the most trifling article saved. Captain Wright was from home on public business, and has lost, beside his papers, books of accounts and cash, near 5000l. sterling worth of effects by his own property, besides a large quantity of public stores.

"The whole square on which his house stood was consumed. The Court-House (a fine building) three times took fire, but was as often extinguished; if that had burned, great part of the town would have been in danger, as the wind set that way."

On Wednesday, the 27th of last month, Joseph Bone, who was convicted of Burglary, and condemned at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, held here for the county of York, on the 21st day of April, was executed.---He confessed at the gallows the justice of his punishment, and appeared penitent.

In CONGRESS, June 8, 1778.

Whereas the exportation of provisions from these States hath occasioned much difficulty in procuring supplies for our armies, and, by the capture of vessels concerned in such exportation, the armies of the enemy have been freed from distresses, that would have greatly embarrassed their operations: And Whereas, for the easy supply of our armies, and to embarrass and distress the enemy the ensuing campaign, it is absolutely necessary an embargo should be immediately laid, to prohibit such exportations: And as, from the distance of the States from Congress, and the different periods of assembling their legislatures, the good end of such embargo would be wholly frustrated, should Congress not proceed to impose the embargo: Therefore,

Resolved, That an embargo be, and it hereby is laid, to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and other provisions, from any of these United States, from and after the tenth day of June instant, until the fifteenth day of November next, unless sooner revoked by Congress. Provided, that this embargo shall not be construed to prevent the taking on board such provision, as shall be necessary for the stores only of any ships or vessels of war, or others trading to and from these States.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the respective States to take the most effectual measures for carrying the foregoing resolution into immediate execution.

JUNE 9.

Whereas doubts have arisen, as to the sum which shall be paid for the rations, which now may be due and owing to Officers in the service of these States, and also as to the vouchers for drawing the same, by reason whereof the intentions of Congress, with respect to such Officers, are frustrated:

Resolved, That the value of the rations due since the first day of last *January* till the first instant be estimated at One Third of a Dollar, and that the Officers do present their accounts to the Paymaster-General or Deputy Paymaster General, who shall adjust and pay the same. *Provided always*, That the said Officers shall make oath to their accounts respectively, which oaths the said Paymasters are hereby empowered and directed to administer, and transmit the said accounts, with receipts thereon, to the Treasury.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

AS the country appears greatly amused with expectations of the enemy quitting Philadelphia, and lest that amusement should lull us into some unlooked for misfortune, I take the liberty, thro' the channels of the several news-papers, to point out the grounds upon which the politics of the enemy may, I think, be understood, or at least ought to be considered.

Whether they will quit Philadelphia or not is a question, which neither we, nor the General who commands there, can determine. He acts by orders from England, and we can judge only by appearances. He may expect to receive such, and may, nevertheless, receive orders to the contrary.

The state of European affairs, after the treaty with France was signed, rendered a war between France and England probable; and under that expectation, the Commander of the British troops would consequently pack up, and hold himself in readiness to obey any orders he might receive, upon a supposition that such orders would be sudden and peremptory. He must know that Philadelphia is no station for him, in case of an European war. He cannot help seeing that he is subject to an attack from France and America unitedly, and that the army he commands will be wanted elsewhere. Should such an event take place, he will move instantly, and therefore will, in the interim, always hold himself in readiness to move. And this, I presume, accounts for his preparations, which rather indicates his apprehensions than his intentions.

As I would not be misunderstood by using an undefined nicety of expression, I choose therefore to say, that we have a sett of as vile and treacherous characters to deal with, as were ever permitted to work out their own destruction, or suffered to live as a scourge to mankind. I mean the present King of England and his Ministers. As there is no act of baseness they would not commit, so there is no meanness they will not submit to. They would, I believe, suffer themselves to be kicked by every power in Europe, if by that submission they could go on unmolested with their schemes against America. *Here* they have fixed their object, and their eyes and ears are shut against every other.

There is *one* and *only one* way by which they may creditably avoid a rupture with France, and likewise put themselves in a condition of making peace with America; and which if they omit doing, we may be sure there is

[illegible] this be their greatest, [illegible] war with France, and consequently [illegible] immediate danger from their [illegible] fortune; after which, they will [illegible] to hold or evacuate it as [illegible] They know that their strongest [illegible] is to be found among the inhabitants, who [illegible] to the same misconduct with themselves by [illegible]

But if they do not accede to the [illegible] ries, and yet avoid a rupture with France, [illegible] attribute such conduct to a mixture of [illegible] public meanness, and may likewise be [illegible] intentions of quitting Philadelphia, and will [illegible] unless forced to it; and every expectation [illegible] tarily doing it, tends only to lull us into a state of [illegible] fineis and danger. I have here stated three cases, which are all that can happen.

First. A war with France.

Secondly. An acknowledgment of our independence on the part of Britain, by which such a war may be *creditably* avoided. And,

Thirdly. Her submission to every indignity which France has or may show, by which submission a war may be *meanly* avoided.

The first leads to an immediate evacuation of Philadelphia, and perhaps New-York. The second and third do not. And tho' I may possibly be wrong in my conjecture, yet I think it more than probable that the *last* of the three will be the Ministry's line of conduct. The character of the man favours this supposition.

But taking either of the two last to happen, we shall be exposed to consequences that we ought immediately to prepare against. The apparent probability of a war with France has given the British King and Ministry [illegible] *popular pretensions for raising more troops*, which they may yet employ against us, if they can any ways avoid employing them against France; while we, amused with delusive appearances, may be most unwarily taken in.

This is not a time to trifle, neither are these trifling matters. I do not undertake to say what *will* happen, I only state what *may* happen; and as one of these three *must* happen, it is our part to be guarded against all. Not a man now ought to be absent from his proper post; and I submit it to the judgment of every State, whether the present time is not as politically critical, and may, by its consequences, be as distressing as any which has yet happened. A reinforcement of eight hundred men has very lately arrived at New-York, which does not look much like an evacuation. They are yet tampering with the Indians. The burning Col. Kirkbride's and Mr. Borden's is but a recent affair, since which they have burnt a considerable number of houses in the state of Rhode-Island, and all these at the time they are pretending to negociate. If any thing can determine what confirmed villainy is, it must be conduct like this.

On our part we cannot be wrong, but by mistake of delusion. A fairer prospect we need not wish for, if we do but improve it. We have at present steered with safety thro a rough sea, and are bringing the ship into port, let us take care she is not shipwrecked in the harbour.

The danger arising to Britain by the mean policy which I suppose she will adopt is, that by sending her forces to America, and failing at the same time in making fair weather with France, she will expose herself to be conquered at home, while she aims at conquest abroad. But as there is no act of absurdity she is not capable of committing, we should, therefore, not depend on the *wisest* things she *ought* to do, but prepare against the *most foolish* things she will *most probably* do.

York-Town, COMMON SENSE.
June 10, 1778.

N. B. *The* CRISIS, *No. 6, which is ready for the press, will be published as soon as possible. It has been delayed in order to take in a larger compass of affairs than was at first intended. The author cannot promise the exact time, as it is lengthy and the printers very busy. Such News papers as choose to publish the above remarks, are desired to insert this note.* C. S.

June 1, 1778.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living on Linganore, Frederick county Maryland, on the 26th of May last, The following servant and slave; CHARLES, a likely active negroe man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, had on a white fulled linsey jacket, with a red cape, if not red cuffs, tow linen shirt and trowsers, short linen breeches, old coarse shoes, and small round fulled hat. JOHN BURNHAM, an English convict servant lad, has upwards of four years to serve, pitted with the small-pox, about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on nearly the same dress of the negroe, but understand they have changed their cloaths since they went off. I imagine they have got passes, and will strive to pass as freemen. They were seen near M'Calliter's town. Whoever takes up and delivers said runaways to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or 150 dollars for the slave, and 50 dollars for the servant; or if secured in any goal, that I get them again, shall have 100 dollars for the negroe, and 50 dollars for the servant, including what the law allows. They are very artful rogues, and if taken will make their escape if they possibly can, therefore it is requested that they be well ironed.

BASIL DORSEY.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS FOR SALE, at his House in Reading, near the Court-house,

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's psalms by the [illegible] Turkey prayer-books, parchment and [illegible] hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine [illegible] tincture of spleenwort for hypochondriac [illegible] elixir of Bardana for the gout and [illegible] tincture of sage for strengthening the [illegible] give spirits, &c. essence of water-dock for [illegible] all cutaneous disorders, &c. balsam of [illegible] and consumptions, &c. &c.

I.

[illegible] VED, That [illegible]

That a battalion of infantry consist of

[illegible] and Captain,	75 dollars *per month*.		
[illegible] Colonel and Captain,	60		
[illegible]	50		
[illegible] Captains, each	40		
[illegible] Captain Lieutenant,	26 2-3		
[illegible] Lieutenants, each	26 2-3		
[illegible] Ensigns, each	20		
Paymaster,	20	To be taken from the line.	In addition to their pay as officers in the line.
Adjutant,	13		
Quartermaster,	13		
1 Surgeon,	60		
1 Surgeon's Mate,	40		
1 Serjeant Major,	10		
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,	10		
27 Serjeants, each	10		
1 Drum Major,	9		
1 Fife Major,	9		
18 Drums and Fifes, each	7 1-3		
27 Corporals, each	7 1-3		
477 Privates, each	6 2-3		

Each of the field officers to command a company.

The Lieutenant of the Colonel's company to have the rank of Captain Lieutenant.

II. *ARTILLERY.*

That a battalion of artillery consist of

Commissioned: 1 Colonel,	100 dollars *per month*.		
1 Lieutenant Colonel,	75		
1 Major,	62 1-2		
12 Captains, each	50		
12 Captain Lieutenants, each	33 1-3		
12 First Lieutenants, each	33 1-3		
36 Second Lieutenants, each	33 1-3		
Paymaster	25	To be taken from the line.	In addition to their pay as officers in the line.
Adjutant,	16		
Quartermaster,	16		
1 Surgeon,	75		
1 Surgeon's Mate,	50		
1 Serjeant Major,	11 23-90ths.		
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,	11 23-90ths.		
1 Fife Major,	10 38-90ths.		
1 Drum Major,	10 38-90ths.		
72 Serjeants, each	10		
72 Bombardiers, each	9		
72 Corporals, each	9		
72 Gunners, each	8 2-3		
24 Drums and Fifes, each	8 2-3		
336 Matrosses, each	8 1-3		

III. *CAVALRY.*

That a battalion of cavalry consist of

Commission: 1 Colonel,	93 3-4ths dollars *per month*.		
1 Lieutenant Colonel,	75		
1 Major,	60		
6 Captains, each	50		
12 Lieutenants, each	33 1-3		
6 Cornets, each	26 2-3		
1 Riding Master,	33 1-3		
Paymaster,	25	To be taken from the line.	In addition to their pay as officers in the line.
Adjutant,	15		
Quartermaster,	15		
1 Surgeon,	60		
1 Surgeon's Mate,	40		
1 Saddler,	10		
1 Trumpet Major,	11		
6 Farriers, each	10		
6 Quartermaster Serjeants, each	15		
6 Trumpeters, each	10		
12 Serjeants, each	15		
30 Corporals, each	10		
324 Dragoons, each	8 1-3		

IV. *PROVOST.*

Resolved, That a Provost be established, to consist of

1 Captain of Provosts,	50 dollars *per month*.
4 Lieutenants, each	33 1-3
1 Clerk,	33 1-3
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,	15
2 Trumpeters, each	10
2 Serjeants, each	15
5 Corporals, each	10
43 Provosts or Privates, each	8 1-3
4 Executioners, each	10

This corps to be mounted on horse-back, and armed and accoutred as light dragoons.

Resolved, That in the ENGINEERING department three companies be established, each to consist of

1 Captain,	50 dollars *per month*.
3 Lieutenants, each	33 1-3
4 Serjeants, each	10
4 Corporals, each	9
60 privates, each	8 1-3

These companies to be instructed in the fabrication of field works, as far as relates to the manual and mechanical part. Their business shall be to instruct the fatigue parties to do their duty with celerity and exactness; to repair injuries done to the works by the enemy's fire, and to prosecute works in the face of it. The commissioned officers to be skilled in the necessary branches of the mathematics; the non-commissioned officers to write a good hand.

Resolved, That the Adjutant and Quartermaster of a regiment be nominated by the field officers out of the subalterns, and presented to the commander in chief or the commander in a separate department for approbation; and that, being approved of, they shall receive from him a warrant agreeable to such nomination:

That the Paymaster of a regiment be chosen by the officers of the regiment out of the Captains or Subalterns, and appointed by warrant as above; the officers are to leave their pay in his hands, the Paymasters to have the charge of the clothing, and to distribute the same.

Resolved, That the Brigade Majors be appointed as heretofore by the Commander in Chief, or commander in a separate department, out of the Captains in the brigade to which he shall be appointed;

That the Brigade Quartermaster be appointed by the Quartermaster General out of the Captains or Subalterns in the brigade to which he shall be appointed.

[illegible]

The present Aids-de-Camp [illegible] receive their present pay and rations [illegible]

Resolved, That Aids-de-Camp [illegible] Brigade Quarter Masters, hereafter [illegible] line, shall hold their present rank [illegible] into the line again in the same rank they held [illegible] from the line; provided that no Aid, Brigade Major or Quarter Master shall have the command of any officer who commanded him while in the line.

Resolved, That whenever the Adjutant General shall be appointed from the line, he may continue to hold his rank and commission in the line.

Resolved, That when supernumerary Lieutenants are continued under this arrangement of the battalions, who are to do the duty of Ensigns, they shall be intitled to hold their rank, and to receive the pay such rank intitled them to receive.

Resolved, That no more Colonels be appointed in the infantry; but where any such commission is or shall become vacant, the battalion shall be commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, who shall be allowed the same pay as is now granted to a Colonel of infantry, and shall rise in promotion from that to the rank of Brigadier; and such battalion shall have only two field officers, viz a Lieutenant Colonel and Major, but it shall have an additional Captain.

MAY 29.

Resolved, That no persons hereafter appointed upon the civil staff of the army shall hold or be intitled to any rank in the army, by virtue of such staff appointment.

JUNE 2.

Resolved, That the officers herein after mentioned be intitled to draw one ration a day, and no more; that where they shall not draw such ration, they shall not be allowed any compensation in lieu thereof.

And to the end that they may be enabled to live in a manner becoming their stations,

Resolved, That the following sums be paid to them monthly for their subsistence, viz. to every Colonel 50 dollars per month; to every Lieutenant Colonel 40 dollars; to every Major 30 dollars; to every Captain 20 dollars; to every Lieutenant and Ensign 10 dollars; to every regimental Surgeon 30 dollars; to every regimental Surgeon's Mate 10 dollars; to every Chaplain of a brigade 50 dollars.

Resolved, That subsistence money be allowed to officers and others on the staff, in lieu of extra rations, and that henceforward none of them be allowed to draw more than one ration a day.

Ordered, That the Committee of Arrangement be directed to report to Congress as soon as possible, such an allowance as they shall think adequate to the station of the respective officers and persons employed on the staff.

Extracts from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE.

AN excellent high-bred BAY HORSE, four years old, and several BROOD MARES, with horse colts, of this spring, got by him, and the expence of covering this season by the same defrayed. Enquire of HENRY HILL, near Wright's-Ferry, Susquehanna.

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

COMMITTED to York-Town goal, on the 14th inst. a certain Negroe man, named WILL. Had on when he was committed, a red kersey jacket, white cotton breeches and a tow shirt; says he run away from one Mr. Peters, in George-Town, Maryland. His master is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in the Manahan township, York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, containing 267 acres; 38 acres of upland cleared, 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and upwards of 20 more may be made, a young bearing orchard, containing 200 apple-trees; likewise a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and other out-houses necessary for a farm, all in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, or to LEWIS WILLIAMS, adjoining the premises. JACOB BENNER.

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

LOST or stolen in Middleton, on the 16th instant, a leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a certificate for taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, several receipts, and a continental lottery ticket, No. 89,223; the Managers are requested, if the ticket should prove fortunate, not to pay the same to any person except the subscriber, or those whom he shall empower. Whoever has found said book, and will bring it to the subscriber, or to Col. Blaine, near Carlisle, shall have Two Dollars reward, paid by GEORGE MORRISON.

York-Town, May 19, 1778.

LOST or STOLEN this day, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing between Eight and Ten Pounds in money, some writings, and two lottery tickets No. 84968 and 84998, indorsed on the back in company with Jost Herbock and Henry Strickler. The tickets are the property of the subscriber, in company with the abovementioned persons. Should they prove fortunate, the managers of the lottery are requested not to pay the prizes to any persons but the abovementioned. Whoever has found the pocket-book, and will deliver it to the subscriber, or to HENRY WOLF, in this town, shall have Four Dollars reward, besides what money was in the pocket-book. PHILIP JACOB KING.

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS [illegible] as may apply to [illegible] them good accommodation [illegible]

[illegible] three years [illegible]

May 18, 1778. JAMES DICKSON.

[illegible]

HAS FOR SALE, Wholesale or Retail, at the house of [illegible] Smith, in Market-street, York-Town, A Large Assortment of DRY GOODS, [illegible] the following articles, viz. [illegible] of different colours, cambricks, lawn and [illegible] handkerchiefs, muslins, worsted and cotton stockings, silks, persians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, [illegible], pins and needles, shoe and knee buckles, scissars and razors, cork-screws, sheep-shears, taylors thimbles, shoemakers pincers, looking glasses, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, snuffers, ladies sett hair-pins, necklaces of different sorts, watch keys, pasteboards, blank books, pocket-books, and wrapping paper.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, of the best quality, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

CAME to the plantation of Victor King, deceased, in Tyrone township, on the 4th of May last, a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, shod all round, about nine or ten years old, no brand. The owner is desired come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN KING.

CAME to the plantation of David Humphreys, in Peters's township, Cumberland county, about the first of July 1777, two stray HORSES, one a small black horse, about five years old; the other a bay, three years old this spring. They have been formerly advertised. The owner is again desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

ON the 6th of April last a Desk belonging to John Lindsay, of Guilford township, Cumberland county, in the State of Pennsylvania, was broke open, and a number of Bonds taken away, they were all payable to Thomas Birney, now deceased, and were in the possession of said Lindsay, as one of the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; the bonds were as follow, viz. five bonds for 60l. each, and one for l. 35:6:8, all of them on John Alexander. Three ditto, dated November 24, 1777, for 100l. each, on Robert Birney. One ditto, dated in July, 1777, for 210l. on Patrick and Ter. Campbell. One ditto, dated about the 9th of November, for 200l. on John and Samuel Beard. One ditto, dated the 16th of November, for 203l. on David Adams. One ditto, for 27l. on William M'Con. And one ditto, for 200l. on William Turner.----The above bonds were stolen by a certain Thomas Birney, who it is supposed intends to sell or assign them. As the dates of several of the bonds are not certainly known, all persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase or take assignments of them or either of them. We do hereby promise the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS Reward to any person that will secure said Birney in any goal in this State, so that he may be brought to justice, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LINDSAY, jun. and MARY BIRNEY.

THIS day came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hellam township, about 4 miles from York-Town, on the great road leading to Susquehanna, a bay MARE, about 10 years old, paces, about 12 hands high, not branded, a star in her forehead, no shoes on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. MICHAEL DORSLE[illegible]

May 20, 1778.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intituled, "A Supplement to the act, intituled, an act to prevent forestalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," the Commissioners of Cloathing for the respective Counties are authorised, enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after all offenders against said law, and against the law intituled, "An Act to prohibit the sale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed against and seize the property of such offenders, according to said laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

DAVID KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRISON, sen.
Commissioners of Cloathing for York County.

A generous price will be given by the subscribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty.

York, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1778.

Carlisle, May 21, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, a Negroe man, named Harry, country born, about 22 years of age, a stout well made fellow, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks both English and Dutch, can do all sorts of farming work, and something at baking. Had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, with black buttons, lined with an Indian blanket, a pair of tow trowsers and a pair of half worn shoes, his other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends said Negroe and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by ANTHONY [illegible].

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Carlisle, on the 18th of May, a Negroe man, named Nat, about 30 years of age, [illegible] much addicted to strong drink; is an [illegible] very good English, [illegible] of a [illegible] black colour, and about 5 feet [illegible] on and took with him, [illegible] hundred linen, [illegible] pair of shoes and an old felt hat.— [illegible] the coat very [illegible] Whoever takes up [illegible] may get him [illegible] reward, paid by [illegible] WILLIAM LYON.

YORK-TOWN: Printed [illegible]